

necessary to have an institution like the one at West Point, to educate men for engineer service. He was aware that in case of war, we should have to draw a large number of our officers from the militia, and he did not entertain a doubt, but that there could be found among them as brave and energetic officers as ever commanded a division; but still they might stand in need of the service of men of science to aid them in performing the various diversified duties which devolved upon commanding officers. Experience had taught us that it was necessary to keep up with the improvements of the times, and particularly so in regard to the improvements in the science of arms; and so long as these improvements in military science could best be learned at West Point, he trusted there would be no attempt to abolish the institution. He disagreed entirely with those gentlemen who held that this was an aristocratic institution. It was an institution which had been established by the republicans of the Union. It had given us many brave and accomplished officers, and had disseminated military information among the people which could be obtained from no other source. He trusted, therefore, that there would be no effort made to put down this institution until something better was obtained in its place.

Gen. DILLER said, that that portion of the preamble in relation to the Military Academy was a mere suggestion, to draw public attention to the evil tendency of this institution to the country, and as it was well known that this institution was unpopular with the people, he could see no impropriety in calling attention to this subject. In regard to the resolution which will come up hereafter, he had no objection that it should be withdrawn as it was nearly the same as the preamble, although it would meet but little opposition in the convention in case the preamble was adopted. He was fully aware that a vast deal of scientific information was to be obtained at West Point, but when it was known that the institution was odious to the people, and when it was ascertained that this scientific information be obtained as well as at our seminaries of learning, he thought it was at least proper that the matter should be noticed by this convention.

Maj. CALDWELL considered the Military Academy an aristocratic institution, as no one could get his child admitted to it unless it was through the favor of some member of Congress or higher officer of the government, and hoped that both the preamble and resolutions be adopted as they stood. He had no idea of seeing an institution kept up in the country where none but favorites could be admitted, and where they asked even to have houses built to train their cavalry in, to keep them out of the sun.

Mr. FOULKE hoped that the gentleman would withdraw his motion, and then the preamble might be so modified as to meet the views of all. He was not for destroying the Academy at West Point, but he was in favor of remedying some of the abuses which had grown up there.

Gen. DILLER then again read over the preamble and asked if there was anything in it more than mere suggestion. He was fully impressed with the opinion, that this military academy was a nuisance which ought not to be supported and maintained by the free people of this country, but still he did not propose immediately to abolish it, without proposing some substitute more in accordance with our frame of government. He thought however it was proper to draw the attention of the people of the country to it; and now that the military of the Keystone state had met in convention for the purpose of proposing some change in regard to our military system, he considered it a proper occasion to bring this subject forward, as this a barrier.

Capt. TUSTIN suggested the propriety of agreeing to strike out the resolution and leave the preamble stand as at present; that in his opinion would meet the views of every gentleman present and he hoped the suggestion would be accepted.

Gen. Goodwin then withdrew all objection to the preamble, when
The preamble was adopted, and all the resolutions were agreed to with the exception of the one in relation to the military academy at West Point; which was withdrawn.

The blank in the first resolution was filled with "nine," when the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee under said resolution—Maj. Gen. Davis, Maj. Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Brig. Gen. A. Provost, Adj. Gen. A. Diller, Brig. Gen. Goodwin, Col. W. Foulke, Capt. Ewd. Roberts, Maj. Frederick Hambright, Col. John Thompson.
[Communications on Military affairs are to be addressed to the Adjutant Gen. at Philadelphia, and franked according to the act of Congress, or post paid.]
The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON—3 O'CLOCK.

The convention met at three o'clock, when the President laid before the body the following letter from Capt. Partridge, of Windsor Vt., which was laid on the table.

Norwich, Vt., May 12th 1841.
DEAR SIR:—The interest I have long felt in the improvement of the Citizen Soldier of our country, will, I trust, constitute an apology for addressing you. I have witnessed with great pleasure, the efforts that have been made for the improvement of this great constitutional

bulwark of our liberties, and independence, by means of Military Conventions, and am particularly gratified, with the arrangements for the state Military Convention, to be assembled at Harrisburg in June next. I have no doubt that the wisdom of its proceedings, will be well worthy of the high character of the citizen soldier, of the great and patriotic state whose interest it will represent. The enlightened and patriotic farmers of the Constitution undoubtedly contemplated the militia, as the constitutional military defence of the country, and consequently, invested Congress with full power to render them in every respect efficient for the discharge of the high duties imposed upon them. The first step towards rendering this militia effective, must be the providing them with correct instruction. Without this they cannot improve; especially in the higher branches of military science. This instruction will necessarily involve expense, and this expense ought to be defrayed from the public Treasury of the United States, and the people of the States not be taxed for that purpose—as the adoption of the Constitution they consented to transfer the public revenue to the General Government, to which provision for the public defence was entrusted. And I ask, would not the public defence be more constitutionally and effectively provided for by means of a well organized and disciplined citizen soldiery, of nearly two millions of patriotic and gallant freemen, than by any other means? I leave the answer to every patriotic American.

I take the liberty to send you herewith a portion of the proceedings of the Vermont military convention, first assembled at Norwich on the 4th of July 1835, containing the plan this convention recommended for the improvement of the militia. Also the synopsis of a lecture delivered by me at Windsor, Vt. in June 1831, on the subject of national defence. Also the Citizen Soldier of February 19th 1844, containing a communication from me, relative to the plan of military and naval operations we ought to adopt in case of another war with Great Britain. These documents are placed at your disposal to be presented to the military convention should you think proper to do so. I should be very happy to be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the convention so soon as they are published. Please present my best wishes to the convention and believe me to be with much respect your obedient servant.

A. PARTRIDGE.
To the President of the Military convention, at Harrisburg Pa.

P. S. I also send you a memorial on the subject of the Military Academy at West Point.

A. P.
Referred to the Central Committee.

A number of other communications were received from highly respectable officers approving of the objects of the convention and urging improvement and uniformity amongst the militia.

Capt. ROBERTS' company of Dauphin Guards was then introduced into the convention; when appropriate seats were assigned the members of said corps.

Col. DUFFIELD then rose by request and addressed the convention at considerable length, with a view of bringing to the notice of the officers present the extraordinary difficulties which they had to encounter in some portions of the county of Philadelphia in attempting to carry out the present militia law. He stated that there were a large number of persons there opposed to military trainings and they took every means in their power to bring the military into disrepute and cast ridicule upon them. These persons frequently appeared on the parade grounds in fantastic dresses, and when the officers attempted to make them do duty, they raised riots and mobs. When they attempted to collect fines from these persons they would permit their property to be sold for the fines, and then bring suits against the officers who had their goods sold, for the damages in consequence papers of some informality, and in every case the civil officers of the commonwealth were either opposed to them in the prosecution or refused to render them their aid. In fact they were met at every step with difficulties, in attempting to enforce the law and when it was known, that this was the case he trusted that every gentleman here and every other military man in the state would use their best exertions to bring about a change in our militia system.

Col. D. proceeded at length, and depicted in glowing colors, the defects of the present militia system and urged upon every gentleman present the necessity of using every exertion to bring about a reform.
Gen. DILLER then stated that the convention which had met in January last appointed a committee to procure the publication of a newspaper devoted to the interests of the citizen soldier of the nation. That committee had failed in procuring such a publication. He trusted however that another committee would be appointed to effect that object, as they had two military publications laid before the convention, the one published in Vermont, and the other by Huddy & Duval of Philadelphia. He believed that the circulation of either or both of those papers would have a good effect in doing away with the burlesque which was everywhere attempted to be thrown upon the militia, the national guards upon which we must all rely in time of danger. He trusted that every military man in the state would use his exertions to bring about some reform, and never give up his exertions until something was effected,

which would place the militia on a respectable footing.
Col. DUFFIELD then laid before the convention the following letter from Huddy & Duval.
To the Military Convention meeting at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned publishers of the United States Military Magazine most respectfully beg leave to propose,
That should this convention come to the conclusion to have a military newspaper or periodical published and should their Magazine be selected for that purpose on obtaining a subscription for 500 copies (independent of their present list) the same would be entered monthly at \$5 per year payable in advance with 2 plates colored, instead of \$10 which it now costs. All the necessary arrangements would be made in the edition to suit the objects that this convention may have in view.

Respectfully yours, &c.
HUDDY & DUVAL.

Mr. HUDDY said, that in submitting this communication to the body, he had not done so, with any desire to induce gentlemen to refrain from taking the "Citizen Soldier." He had laid this prospectus before the convention, together with a specimen of the work which he published, and he would merely add, if gentlemen saw proper to patronize the work, that he should endeavor to do justice to this convention. A committee had been appointed on a former occasion to procure the publication of a paper, to advance the interests of the military of Pennsylvania, but that committee had never called upon him or his partner, in relation to the matter, and he would now merely beg leave to say, that if the gentlemen were desirous of effecting this object, he would furnish them with a cheap, and he trusted, a worthy publication.
On motion of Capt. PERKINS it was Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to procure the publication of a Military Magazine, whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen upon said committee.
Gen. Diller, Maj. Baily, Col. Thompson of Philadelphia, Capt. Roberts, Maj. Jameson, Capt. Carpenter, Col. Bartle, Capt. Fritz and Capt. York.
Col. JAMESON of York being called upon addressed the convention at considerable length and with much ability.
On motion of Mr. DUFFIELD, a vote of thanks was tendered to the commissioners of Dauphin county, for the use of the Court House.
On motion of Capt. Ott,
Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be and they are hereby tendered to the President and officers of the convention, for the able and impartial manner in which they have conducted its deliberations.
On motion, it was
Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers in Harrisburg.
On motion,
Adjourned, sine die.

The Porter papers, knowing that the measures of their candidate cannot be defeated, and that, if he is brought before the public, inevitable defeat must follow, they are trying hard to make the election turn upon the merits of Gov. Ritner's administration. The people however, we believe, understand pretty well, that it is not Joseph Ritner, but JOHN BANKS, that is now before them as a candidate for governor, and all attempts to humbug them, by raising issues, foreign to the question, will be decided failures.—Reading Journal.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in

the Post Office at Huntingdon, July 1, 1841, which if not taken up and the postage paid, will be sent to the General Post Office at dead letters, three months from this date.

Adams John
Larken Sarah
Butler Thomas
Bergtresser Theo W
Coulter William
Corbin David
Cameron John
Coder John C.
Coder John
Covenhoven Thomas
Gorbin Benjamin
Duffy Peter
Devinsky Susan
Espy Samuel C.
Ewing S.
Ervin David
Emly Anthony H.
Earl James
Foster John
Goodwin John
Grub Abraham
Griffith Philip
Graff Henry 2
James George F.
Hitt Christian
Houk Samuel
Johnston William W
Kenck Lorenzo
Kiler George
Keas Reuben
Lumbert Simon

July 7, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in

the Post Office at Alexandria, July 1, 1841.

Bohmer Miss Regina
Coatts John
Cammel Alexander
Ely Joseph H.
Kester Daniel
McClroy John
Newcomer John B.
Newtin George R.
Peters Charles
Stewart John G.
Smith Capt. John
Thompson Miss Elizabeth
Thorton William
Thompkins George
Vandyke Henry J.
Vansant Casper
Woodcock B.
Woods George
Wiem Margaret
Young Dr. John M.

July 7, 1841.—P.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny.

Huntingdon July 7, 1841.

Democratic Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

We would call the attention of those interested, to the inquiry of "a Harrison man." The position assumed to be proper by our correspondent, we are disposed to believe is the only one which is calculated to place every candidate on an equal position before his friends; and we trust that every one who is desirous to become the nominee of the dominant party in this county, will publicly signify his intention to place his name in the hands of his friends, and then abide by that decision, be it for *well or woe.*

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. EDITOR,
It being understood that a number of persons wishing to be elected Sheriff of this county are desirous of being nominated by the party to which they belong, as the candidate of the party at the ensuing election. Would it not be proper, under existing circumstances, that every such person should pledge himself to and support the nomination made by the party at the regular convention or delegate meeting to be held for the nomination of candidates? There being no propriety in a person asking to be nominated and supported by a party, unless he is willing to abide by the decision of the party.

A HARRISON MAN.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4th. OF JULY 1841.

In pursuance of public notice, the Mechanics and Working men of the borough of Huntingdon, without distinction of party, met at the Court House, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 65th anniversary of American Independence.

The meeting was organized by appointing JOHN SIMPSON President, Wm. Couch and Joseph Forrest, Vice Presidents; Andrew Harrison and John Westbrook, Secretaries.
On motion, the following Committees were appointed:—

Committee of Arrangements,
Thomas Burchnell,
M. Buoy,
J. M. Cunningham,
Alexander Carmon,

Committee to prepare the dinner.
D. Buoy,
A. S. Harrison,
A. W. Benedict,
W. B. Zeigler,
Samuel Graffius.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the 2nd. inst., to receive the report of the committee.

FRIDAY EVENING JULY 2.

The meeting was called to order by the President, when the Committee reported the following arrangements viz:

ORATORS.
A. W. Benedict,
Rev. M. Covenhoven,

READER OF THE DECLARATION OF IND.
Thomas Burchnell,

Marshals.
John Simpson, Chief Marshal.

A. Willoughby,
John F. Miller,
Gwin Raymond

ASSISTANTS.

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.
Hon. JOHN KERR.

Vice Presidents.
W. Couch,
Jas. Carmon,
T. L. States,
John Bumbaugh.

Secretaries.
M. McConnell,
Wm. H. Black.

Committee to Invite the Ladies.

George A. Miller,
John Armitage,
Richardson Read,
Geo. W. Whittaker,
M. McConnell.

Committee to prepare Regular Toasts.
M. McConnell,
A. H. Hirst,
T. P. Campbell.

In pursuance of the above arrangements the Mechanics, Workingmen & Citizens, met at the Court house, on Saturday the 3d. inst. at 11 o'clock and formed in procession, in the following order:—

1. CHIEF MARSHAL,
2. MUSIC,
3. U. S. FLAG,
4. THE REV. CLERGY,
5. ORATORS OF THE DAY,
6. READER OF THE D. INDE.
7. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
8. CITIZENS,

And proceeded to the "lawn" adjoining the "Cottage" in the vicinity of the borough, where suitable arrangements had been made for the reception of the company.

Upon arriving on the ground the company were much pleased to behold a large assemblage of ladies, who had preceded the procession, under an escort of gentlemen especially deputed for the purpose.

The officers having taken their seats, on motion, the Rev. John Peebles was requested to commence the ceremonies of the day with prayer, which he did in an eloquent and fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace.

After which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Thomas Burchnell.

Mr. A. W. Benedict, one of the Orators of the day, then delivered an oration suited to the occasion. Mr. B. was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. M. Covenhoven, who also addressed the assembly in an appropriate manner.

T. P. Campbell and James M. Bell having been called upon, also addressed the audience in a short but pertinent manner. On motion, Resolved, That the Company, highly approving of the sentiments of the different speakers, appoint a committee of three, to solicit of the gentlemen, copies of their speeches for publication. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as that committee—Samuel Graffius, John Simpson and M. Buoy.

The company then adjourned to the festive board, on the green, where a plain but plentiful repast had been prepared by the committee. After dinner the following toasts were offered and heartily responded to.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The 4th. July, '76. The day on which our country was declared "Free, Sovereign and Independent."

2. The Heroes of the Revolutionary war, who fought and bled in their country's cause, and dared be honest in the worst of times!!

3. The Heroes of the late war, their names will ever be dear to freemen.

4. The memory of Washington.

5. The President of the U. S.

6. The Gov. of Pennsylvania.

7. The Navy and Army of the U. S.

8. The Mechanics and Manufacturers of our country—the true source of National wealth.

9. Virtue, Education and Industry; the three great pillars that support the Temple of Freedom.

10. The surviving Heroes of '76; the only link that connects the glory and the prosperity of the present, with the toils and dangers of the past. May the evening of their days be as calm, as the morning was tempestuous.

11. The domestic manufactures of our country.—May they be fostered by the nurturing hand of every American citizen.

12. Liberty of conscience and freedom of discussion.—the national safeguard against prejudice and error.

13. The American Fair. Their charms are surpassed but by their virtues. May they always be successful in gaining the esteem and affection of the sons of Freedom.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By W. R. Hampson. The Orators of the day.—Their eloquent addresses merit our applause.

By J. F. Miller. The Union.—The bond of our strength, the cement of our greatness. Liberty and Union, now and forever.

By a Guest. The Farmers, Mechanics and Working men. The bone and sinew of our American Institutions; so long as they commemorate the Anniversary of American Independence we have nothing to fear from any foreign power.

By Henry W. Miller. The Mechanics and Working men of Huntingdon.—May they always evince that patriotism, ardour, and independence (free from the trammels of party or faction) which they did in getting up this celebration.

By D. Buoy. The plain and unassuming working men and mechanics.—Staunch and unwavering in their purpose—will maintain their position as the bone and sinew of the land of Freedom.

By A. S. Harrison. The Farmer, Mechanic, and the Laborer.—The virtuous portion of the human race—willing to give due credit to men and their acts, but hold to that line.

"That vice is a monster of so vile a mein, 'As to be hated needs but to be seen.'"

By Charles S. Matthews. The Mechanics and Laboring men.—the bone and sinew of our country. Who doubts the permanency of our free institutions, when this class of our citizens take such a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of our beloved country?

By M. Buoy. The Farmers, Mechanics, and Laborers, are the Republicans of our nation.

By Geo. B. Peck. Mechanics and Working men.—The foundation of our Republic—the mainstay of our Institutions, and the right arm of our improvements.—May a hardy hand and a swarthy brow, always be the best passport to the pinnacle of greatness.

By a Guest. The Ladies.—'Tis their fair vision 'makes our hearts beat So buoyant and so free, Without them, we'd be floundering Upon life's restless sea.'

By Geo. Raymond. George Washington, the hero, patriot and sage, may his noble deeds, both in the field and cabinet, never be forgotten in the heart of a true American.

By M. McConnell.—Woman! Leave us your last best gift;

"Her prudence hand 'As she tried on man, 'And then she made the Lassies 'O!'"

By Charles S. Matthews. The Ladies; God bless them—they are the cheering ray which brightens the pathway of every honest and honorable man. By their sunny smiles and happy countenances, they influence the sterner sex, and lead them in the path of right.

By Geo. W. Whittaker. General Washington.—The father of our country. In battle, he acted the part of a prudent and wise commander,—one who understood the wily movements of our country's oppressors; and, whose sinewy arm and firmness caused the manacles of the British to fall from our hands.—In peace he was the most kind and unassuming. For virtue, piety and philanthropy he was excelled by none. May we emulate his virtues.

By T. McCord. The Union Celebration of this day.—A sure evidence that the people begin to think for themselves.

By P. Douglass. Education.—Where ere the light of universal Education sheds its beams—there is the soil to establish and preserve universal Liberty.

By A. W. Clarkson. The day and the occasion. Long may it be remembered by the citizens of free America. When her people cease to remember it, then will despotism triumph, and tyrants rule us.

By Abraham Henry. Peace to the world and success to commerce.

By Geo. W. Whittaker. The day we Celebrate. May the event for which we celebrate this day be engraved on our memories, and remain there untarnished, until we shall lay down our mortal bodies and rise in immortality.

By Wm. B. Zeigler. Pennsylvania—the Key Stone of the Union, her Mechanics are industrious, enterprising and happy. May they ever be united, and maintain their rights, in defiance of all factions.

By a Guest. Agriculture and Arms.—The one supplies element of our prosperity—the other, the means of defending them. May the matter of Pennsylvania be always ready.

By R. Read. America.—The land of Liberty—whose fostering arm is thrown out to protect every honest man, and to brand the traitor with infamy.

By H. H. Zeigler. The memories of a Fulton, a Franklin and a Rittenhouse.—To whose preeminent genius our country is so deeply indebted for the exalted position she has attained in the Arts and Sciences.

By A. H. Bumbaugh. Come, come, quit all business, and let us assemble

* To reverence these heroes, who dared to defy

All the armies of Britain, and taught kings to tremble

At the bold Declaration of Fourth of July.

By H. H. Zeigler. The 4th of July—what joy it creates in the heart of every true American citizen. May the same spirit which actuated the Signers of the Declaration of Independence still be in every true American; and may our country continue to be as it is, Free, Independent and happy.

By A. W. Benedict. The Sons of Toil.—The wealth, and the protection of the country—may they never mistake the madness of party, for the zeal of Patriotism.

By a Guest.—Our Country. Long may she stand, as firm as her own hills, Avenging all wrongs—submitting to no ills; A land of Freedom may it ever be.

The home of all who from oppression flee.

By Thomas Burchnell. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—May we cherish their memories—Emulate their virtues—Imbibe their spirit—and be always ready, with strongly nerved arms, to sustain their principle.

By Charles L. Matthews. The day we celebrate, may it ever be honored and revered by the citizens of this great Republic, and may America cease to exist as a nation, when her citizens neglect to celebrate this glorious anniversary of American Independence, for which our ancestors bravely fought, and nobly died.

By Benjamin Sauer. The young men of America.—Liberty looks down from her fair temple top on them, to perpetuate, unsuspected and unsmiling, the glorious institutions bequeathed as their inheritance, by the Patriotism and valor of the departed sages and heroes of '76. Will they prove recreant to the trust?—The response is,—never!

By Thomas P. Campbell.—The Producing Class.—Upon whom all subsist. The wealth of the rich man will buy—but the laboring man, of whatever pursuit, depends upon the "sweat of his brow."

By J. M. Bell. Working Men.—Every individual who does not endeavor to employ himself in some necessary or useful vocation, is an excrescence on the body politic; and though we may have to endure drones in the hive,—the fewer the better for our country.

The procession was again formed—the ladies in the line—and returned to town, and were finally dismissed by the Chief Marshal, after an appropriate address by Mr. Burchnell, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The day was fine, and we can say with truth, that not the slightest incident took place to mar the general good feeling.